

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

Paper Money Holders

There were about 200 elaborate, leather bound, spring activated loose leaf holders for paper money transparent envelopes from the EHR Green Estate. I still have all of those holders which I acquired in 1941 and still use them. There were those for public issues for each American colony, for each U.S. State, for Continental Currency, for Confederate States of America, and for bank and private issues from each State. There probably were holders for United States of America issues none of which I acquired as I did not buy any paper money of the United States of America. The Green Estate turned in many notes to the United States of America Treasury for face value as the Green Estate had so many that they retained only two of each variety. I do not know who obtained any of the original redeemable USA notes from the Estate after the Treasury redemption.

There was a golf leaf stamped text on the inside of the front corner of each binder which reads:

National
ROYAL
No. 4751
Pat. Dec. 25, 1923
Pat. Sept. 26, 1924
Pat. Oct. 21, 1924
Made in U.S.A.

The holders each have a brown flexible leather front cover, spine and back cover. They are about 8 7/8 inches high, 6 1/2 inches wide and a spine of 1 1/4 inches. The front cover, spine and back cover are all made with one piece of leather, but the spine has another piece of leather attached on its outside portion. A hinged metal clamp on the binder attached to the inside of the front and back covers and opens and closes on a spring mechanism with 3 attached steel rings equally spaced between.

On the outside front corner of each binder there is the description of the content of the paper money to be placed within the holder under which is Vol. 1, Vol. 2, Vol. 3, etc. on each appropriate binder.

A protective 3 holed cardboard strip about 1 1/2 inches wide and full height is loosely placed inside the front and back of the holder to protect the inserted plastic envelopes. A hinged clamp is attached to the inside of the front and back of the covers in order to open and close the 3 ring spring clamp mechanism.

Sewn onto the inside of part of the back cover is a curved piece of leather as an open pocket to hold any desired memos to put with and inside the holder.

The spring clamp is easy to open by pressing actuators at the top and bottom of the inside of the spring but is dangerous to one's fingers as the 3 rings snap closed rapidly when triggered.

Some of the text on the spine and front covers have been subsequently altered by me when changing the text slightly in various ways in order to conform with use by EPNNES.

The original clear plastic envelopes in each volume were celluloid and long ago began to deteriorate causing a loss to some paper money of EPNNES, but all envelopes were eventually replaced with clear plastic envelopes made without any acid content.

The newer envelopes were 6 3/8 long and 5 1/8" wide, folded and cut from a larger sheet. They were first folded flat along the longer side. On the narrower side a 5/16 inch the fold-over strip was part of the envelope on both the top and the bottom. Thus the 5 1/16 inch side fold-overs held the sides of the envelope together, making it possible to twist open or spread on each side of the envelope sufficiently to simplify the insertion of a piece of paper currency by having adequate room to avoid pushing or bending the currency into the envelope. Two separate pieces of currency could be put in back to back in one envelope if those back were blank or unimportant. Several small pieces could also be placed in one envelope. The content of an envelope would not slide or move within it due to natural mechanical and contact restraints.

The three holes would be punched into each envelope to match the position of the spring actuated rings. Each binder holds about 18 to 20 envelopes. Any envelope could be added or removed from the holder separately or could be modified into any positional order or moved from one binder to another.

Additional explanation will be added on request.

Eric P. Newman, Pres.

October 2012

cc and prepared primarily for Lange

In 1941-1942 many Col. E.H.R. Green Estate coins were received by Eric P. Newman and delivered to Burdett^G Johnson_K, owner of the St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company in St. Louis. Johnson made an inventory of the items received by group and entitled them joint property of Eric P. Newman and B. G. Johnson, each having 1/2 interest (for dollars Eric P. Newman only had 1/3 interest). This inventory was prepared by Johnson's secretary with Johnson's description of each item, its retail value followed by a cost basis in code. These were typed on three-hole loose-leaf white sheets 9 1/2 inches in height and 6 inches in width. These were placed in stiff black cardboard binders with covers blind-stamped on the outside. Each page except the first page was numbered at the top and each denomination was specified. One set of loose-leaf binders were prepared for Newman and one set for Johnson. Johnson's set was the original and was used by Johnson so that when a listed coin was sold, he would stamp the date in which payment was made next to the item in purple ink. The Newman copy was a carbon copy.

A list of ^{US half}~~12~~ cents was probably not made by Johnson as I have no record or recollection of it. The US cents are on numbered pages 1 through 36 as well as 47 and 48. The two cent bronze pieces are on page 37. The U.S. three cent nickels are also on page 36. The three cent silver pieces are on pages 37-38. Pattern cents begin on page 39 through 42 and some on page 44 and 48. Pattern two cents are on pages 42, 43 and 45. Pattern three-cent nickels are on page 42 and 45. Pattern three-cent silver pieces are on page 43 and then on 45, 46 and 49. U.S. five-cent nickels are on page 50, including patterns. U.S. half dimes begin on page 54-A and run through 54-F and then continue on page 55 through page 72. Pattern half dimes are on 53 and 54. Dimes run from page 1 to page 48. U.S. patterned dimes are on pages 49 through 52. Half dollars begin on unnumbered page 1 and run through numbered pages ending at 81. U.S. pattern half dollars run from pages 82 through page 87 and included the Confederate half dollar, the

NOVA CONSTELLATIO, 100 mills, Washington 1792 half dollar in silver with both plain and ornamental edge and 1792 Washington half dollar in gold. There were additional half dollars on approval to Stacks, Kelly and others on pages 88 through 101 as were pattern U.S. dollars on 10 unnumbered pages. There are miscellaneous paper money items listed on unnumbered first page and numbered pages 2 and 3. These included Colonial currency, broken ~~on~~ bank bills, fractional currency, Massachusetts bonds, etc. The ~~obsolete~~ ^{broken} bank bills were not listed ^{in detail}.

Some categories of listings were combined in a single binder. There were 8 binders ^{some} being empty ^{now}.

Withdrawals by Newman and by Johnson were in equal retail ^{values} ~~amounts~~ and some identification of withdrawals is undetermined.

When items were not withdrawn then they were subject to sale for joint account. The envelopes were typewritten in red ink to distinguish them from Johnson's other coin envelopes. When coins were offered for sale an invoice was made by Johnson which showed which pieces had red envelopes and which were all his ^{in black}. These invoices are on hand from 1940 through 1947 with the name of the party to whom the coins were sent. If coins were bought ^{from} the invoice, they would be stamped or marked as sold. Otherwise they would be returned. Sometimes returned items were withdrawn by Newman ^{and then an equal value by Johnson}. Sometimes coins invoiced were switched by the consignee but Johnson sometimes let a good customer do that. There was complete trust between Newman and Johnson which relationship had been built up for about 20 years of friendship ^{and association}.

After Johnson died in 1947, Mary Cruzan (daughter), his secretary, Mary Sheffield (cousin) and Newman divided ^{equitably} up what remained. George Gassler and Newman were Johnson's executors.

There were thousands of Armin Brand coins in Johnson's possession for sale when Johnson died and these were returned to Brand's estate. *by Johnson's executors.*

June 27th, 1941

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Boatmen Bank Bldg.,
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

On hand and the proceeds to be
divided between Eric P. Newman and E. G.
Johnson -

\$5.00	Cincinnati Demand Note, poor, #4972
\$10.00	" " " torn on upper
	right, #41910
\$10.00	" " " fine except
	some rust holes,
	#53647.

Very truly yours,

EGJ:JL

E. G. Johnson

But sum 57.64
35
21.64 *File*
But sum
Invoice

1798 U. S. Cent Doughty 122	\$ 30.00	bkxm
1834 Half dime Proof ext. brill	7.50	bex
1849 over 48 Half dime Unc. brill	2.75	boe
1805 Quarter Browning 4 Unc.	60.00	boex
1802 Dollar Unc.	50.00	moex
1803 Dollar misstrike Ex. Fine	20.00	bux
1903 Dollar O Mint V.G.	7.50	oxc
1834 Half Dollar Br. Pr.	25.00	bexm
1836 Half Dollar Br. Pr.	40.00	moex
1811 Canada Vexator Canadenses 1/2 d.	12.50	oex
1838 Canada Bank of Montreal Side View 1/2 d	40.00	moex
(1810) St. Martin 1/5th 8 reals	15.00	bkxc
1737 Conn. Granby 3 pence	125.00	bnxco
1785 Immune Columbia	250.00	mexcl

1787 Mass. Cent - all of them

1788 Mass. Cent - all of them

1787 Mass. $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ 4-C	15.00	bneh
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1788 Mass. $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ 1-B	7.50	mxc
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(1686) N. J. Mark Newby $\frac{1}{2}$ d	1.50	bee
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1806 U.S. $\frac{1}{2}$ Eagle	50.00	lxxm
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1787 New York Cent	1250.00	bexcmo
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Appraisal of
Col Green's
Coins & Paper Money

Coin

376,799.64

Face = 126,409.13

Paper Money

626,496.64

608,013.42

From testimony at the
Green Estate Case
before the Supreme
Court.